

**DAVIESS COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statutes	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
	Habitat									
Daviess	Vascular Plants	<i>Ptilimnium costatum</i>	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps and wet woods.									
Daviess	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Daviess	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Daviess	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).									
Daviess	Fishes	<i>Hybognathus hayi</i>	Cypress Minnow	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas (B.M. Burr, pers comm).									
Daviess	Reptiles	<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>	Copperbelly Water Snake	S / SOMC	G5T2T3 / S3	5	0	0	1	0
	Floodplain sloughs, swamps, hardwood forest and adjacent uplands. Seems to do well in KDFWR moist soils management units on Sloughs WMA, Henderson Co. Seems to avoid wetlands impacted by acid mine drainage (Fide H. Bryan).									
Daviess	Reptiles	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Daviess	Breeding Birds	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).									
Daviess	Breeding Birds	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	1	0	0	0
	TALL VEGETATION IN MARSHES, PRIMARILY FRESHWATER, LESS COMMONLY IN COASTAL BRACKISH MARSHES AND MANGROVE SWAMPS. PREFERENCE FOR MARSHES WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR OTHER WOODY GROWTH. INFREQUENTLY IN MARSHES <5 HA IN IA (A86BRO02NA).									
Daviess	Breeding Birds	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.									
Daviess	Breeding Birds	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
	OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN SITUATIONS, FREQUENTLY NEAR FLOWING WATER (B83COM01NA).									
Daviess	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
	BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID REGIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS									
Daviess	Breeding Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).									
Daviess	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.									
Daviess	Mammals	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.									